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WEAVER'S CAREER

As Detailed by Yokohama and
New York Papers.

WHAT MR. WEAVER HAS TO SAY

Interesting Reading About the
Owner of the Yacht Norma—His
Past and Present.

The following is printed verbatim
from the Japan Daily Herald's Mail
Summary of August 22, 1899, under the
following headings:

TWO MEN, A LADY AND A YACHT.
The Instructive Story of a Clever Trio.
MR. WEAVER'S ADVENTUROUS
CAREER.

"Given a good address, social adapt-
ability, plenty of assurance and a fer-
tile imagination, it is not difficult for
a perfect stranger to live in Yokohama
for a few months at a stretch on the
interest of what a home paper recently
described as a lead pencil, and we
might add a few strips of pasteboard.
If we were addicted to the use of slang,
we should feel inclined to say that in
some respects our little community is
'dead easy'; in other words, that it
displays a guileless faith in human na-
ture—imported—highly creditable to
its heart if not to its head. This opin-
ion, we feel certain, must be shared
by Mr. W. J. Weaver, owner of the
handsome American schooner-yacht
Norma, which recently visited these
smiling shores, and for a season, all
too brief, as some now think, pleas-
antly disturbed the monotony of living
in the ranks of our local upper ten. Mr.
Weaver's popularity was shared in no
small degree by his friend, Mr. Perce-
val, a well-groomed Englishman, of re-
puted wealth, and by Mrs. Perceval,
a French lady of remarkable fascination.
Mr. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Perceval ar-
rived here on June 10th by the S. S.
Kobe Maru from Shanghai via ports,
and on the 26th of the same month the
gracious yacht Norma followed from
Hongkong, duly consigned to her own-
er, Mr. Weaver. The latter, in addi-
tion to his many other claims to so-
cial distinction, gave himself out to be
the Commodore of the New York Yacht
Club, and it is therefore not surprising
that the rank and fashion of our port
opened wide their arms, metaphorical-
ly speaking, and bade him welcome to
their midst.

"Mr. Weaver's social radiance de-
flected many of its rays upon Mr. and
Mrs. Perceval, who, moreover, were by
no means content to play second fiddle
to the 'Commodore.' Mr. Perceval
knew a thing or two; so did his wife.
Mr. Perceval was a good fellow in
his own right; he could sample a cock-
tail with the most seasoned American;
he could bear himself without flinching
at the poker table—a virtue shared by
Mr. Weaver—though some are so en-
vious as to say that this calm fortitu-
dine was as much due to uniform good
fortune as to inherent stoicism. As for
Mrs. Perceval, she was a lovely woman,
and none knew better than she how
to preside, adroitly and decorously, with
true Gallic vivacity and esprit at these
delightful entertainments, which were
occasionally given to a favored few at
the Grand Hotel. Moreover, those who
have enjoyed the privilege of this
basking in Mrs. Perceval's glowing
smiles on these occasions can hardly
find the heart to regret the chips
placed to their debt during the quiet
poker parties which, as often as not,
were subsequently indulged in between
Mr. Weaver, Mr. Perceval and their
intimate friends. Poker, we should
say, was the principal diversion—we
will not say business—of Messrs. Weaver
and Perceval, and of their skill in
this popular game we may very well
leave others to speak who have had
practical experience thereof.

"In due course, and not so very long
after his arrival, Mr. Weaver was put
up at the club by two well-known
American residents. Here his expan-
sive urbanity and the facility with
which he signed his chips on the
slightest provocation, soon made him
a welcome visitor. On his part, also,
the genial Mr. Weaver threw open his
yacht to his Yokohama friends, and
treated them on several occasions to
tasteful entertainments on board upon
a scale of great lavishness. Still a
poker atmosphere, if we may say so,
permeated everything in Messrs. Weaver
and Perceval's vicinity, nor were they
particular as to the limit; with or
without, they were equally complais-
ant. This sort of thing continued un-
interruptedly until the 5th instant,
when, to the consternation of Mr. Weav-
er's guarantors, it was seen that the
dainty little Norma no longer rode at
anchor in the harbor, but had sailed
on a cruise for an unknown destina-
tion, at an extremely early hour, with
Mr. Weaver and a lady, who, however,
has little to do with the story. Mr. and
Mrs. Perceval remained behind.

"This eccentric departure had the

effect of heightening public interest in
Mr. Weaver and his antecedents, espe-
cially when his chips began to be pre-
sented to his guarantors for payment.
Mr. Perceval then began to grow com-
municative and informed certain par-
ties that when he was at Singapore
with Mr. Weaver, he had given the latter
a bottomry bond on the yacht for
\$2555, which was duly executed by a
prominent firm of lawyers at that
place. Mr. Perceval, however, was not
in possession of the ship's papers, as
he should have been. The law pro-
vides that the last bottomry bond has
precedence over all others.

"Under ordinary circumstances, Mr.
Perceval ought to have received his
money here, in fact, on the evening
of the 22d August, Mr. Weaver was
overheard to ask Mr. Perceval to go
to the United States Consulate next
morning, when he would give him the
money, but when Mr. Perceval had
gone some hours before, Mr. Weaver
Perceval had been traveling around the
world with cash in hand instead of a
letter of credit, and at this stage told
himself at the end of their pecuni-
ary resources. Mr. Perceval's claim
upon applied to the Chartered Bank, of
London and Westminster Bank, who
ante his check here, but at last
was received saying that though Mr.
Perceval had ample resources they could
not guarantee his check. Mr. Perceval
again cabled through the Chartered
Bank, asking them to remit \$2500 to
his wife, to which a reply was received.
'Cannot remit on receipt of letter.'
To have sent a letter would have
taken fully five weeks, an interval
much too long for Mr. Perceval. The
Chartered Bank then agreed to advance
him \$2500 if he could get something
here to back his check. This Mr. Perceval
tried to do, but without success.
However, on the evening of the 15th
instant he obtained a large sum from
some accommodating globe-trotter of
the security of Mrs. Perceval's valu-
able jewelry. The following after-
noon, without any previous intimation,
Mr. and Mrs. Perceval suddenly de-
parted by the S. S. Nippon Maru, for
San Francisco via Honolulu. Their names
did not appear on the passenger list
and they had not even time to say
good-bye to their 'many friends.'

"Since the yacht Norma and her in-
teresting owner left these too hospi-
table shores, systematic enquiries
have been set on foot to learn some-
thing more about Mr. Weaver and
Mrs. Perceval. The fact has been
discovered that Mr. Weaver is not
the Commodore of the New York
Yacht Club, seeing that to bona fide
members of that institution who have
recently visited Yokohama, his name
is entirely unknown, and that Mr. J.
Pierpont Morgan holds this title. It
has also been ascertained that the Nor-
ma touched at most Eastern and Far
Western ports during her trip around
the world, and that by a remarkable
coincidence, though Mr. and Mrs.
Perceval did not travel on the yacht,
all three were always to be found
staying at the same place at the same
time.

"Nevertheless they were not always
on terms of intimacy; often enough
Mr. Perceval and Mr. Weaver would
pass each other without even a nod
of recognition, though at other times
and places their friendship was quite
touching to see. Still they played
poker with consistency and determi-
nation when an opportunity offered,
and so we are informed, realized large
profits. This world is always jealous
of success, and it naturally came to
pass that the exploits of Messrs. Weav-
er and Perceval in this direction ex-
cited hostility. Their censorious en-
emies, at Hongkong for example, said
disagreeable things about them, and
even went so far as to send an intima-
tion to Nagasaki, which resulted in
their exclusion from the local club dur-
ing their brief stay at the Southern
port.

"Yokohama proved more credulous,
and has had to bear the consequences.
We are indebted to the New York
Herald of as far back as March 16th
for additional particulars of Mr. Weav-
er's previous career, from which we
take the following:

"Nicholas J. Weaver (or W. J., as
he registered here) is not unknown to
New York. He was born in Cleve-
land, is highly connected and well ed-
ucated. His picture is in the rogues'
gallery at Police Headquarters No. 1796.

HIS VOYAGE OF EXPLORATION.

"He figured most conspicuously here
when, in the winter of 1895-96, he ap-
peared at the Waldorf. About 40 years
old, polished in manner, expensively
dressed, lavish with his money, he
made many friends.

"His great project was to organize
an expedition to explore unknown riv-
ers and unvisited countries and tribes,
and furnish descriptive articles to a
syndicate of publishers. For this en-
terprise he proposed to equip his
schooner-yacht Norma, and to carry
with him a company of writers, scien-
tists and photographers. Speaking of
his scheme, he said he offered Rudyard
Kipling \$12,000 a year to accompany
the expedition, and that the author
was enthusiastic over the scheme but
because of previous engagements was
compelled to decline. But he found
others eager to go, and his room at
the Waldorf was thronged with per-
sons, who, it was said, had been en-
gaged for his adventure. He disap-
peared from the Waldorf on February
28th, 1896. His health, he said, called
for a trip to Florida. Then his adver-
tising patrons made enquiries about
the international publication, and
found that the Boston newspaper Weav-
er had mentioned had no connection
with it.

MASTER'S REPORT

First Annual Account of the
James I. Dowsett Estate.

SALE OF THE HALAWA LEASEHOLD

Master Recommends That the Court In-
quire Into the Payment of Private
Bills of Heirs.

Henry Smith, as master, has filed
his report on the first annual accounts
of the Estate of James I. Dowsett, de-
ceased, from which the following is
taken:

In accordance with an order of re-
ference made by you on the 13th in-
stant, I herewith submit the following
report on the first annual account of
J. M. Dowsett, administrator of said
estate, said account being filed on the
28th of July, 1899.

There are nine sheets of Schedule A
(receipts), twenty sheets of Schedule
B (payments) and 690 vouchers, all of
which have been examined and check-
ed. Although these schedules appear
as one whole account, it is in reality
several accounts put together, as will
be seen hereafter. No summary has
been filed with these schedules of
account, much of the master's time
was consumed in classifying and segre-
gating the various items in order to be
presented as the true status of this
estate.

The administrator has charged him-
self with the total sum of \$115,146.67,
and asks to be allowed the total sum
of \$113,429.42, and shows a balance of
\$1,716.62, as per Schedule C. These to-
tals are verified and found correct.

The master's summary of receipts is
as follows:

Cash	7,049.23
Insurance proceeds on life	10,025.00
of the deceased	
While receivable, and other	4,260.15
claims	
Corporation stocks and	1,485.00
bonds sold	
Halawa leasehold sold by	20,000.00
order of the court	
Furniture sold	495.00
Rebates on bills	10.75
Legal expenses and taxes	212.50
Interest returned	250.00
Rents and Oahu cattle	44,919.85
ranches, gross	
Mau cattle ranch, gross	6,785.75
Salt, awa and firewood, gross	12,644.69
Proceeds from schooners,	1,959.63
gross	
Honolulu Dairy acct., gross	5,057.49

Total \$115,146.67

Payments summarized are as fol-
lows:

Household expenses	604.16
Medical, funeral and admin- istration expenses	3,251.69
Taxes, water rates and legal expenses	3,628.55
Mortgages and other debts	61,628.32
Allowances to D. Kahanu	584.80
Captain English's insurance premium	174.45
Total paid the heirs	11,330.72
Commissions charged in the account	5,887.30
Rents and Oahu cattle	18,794.06
ranches	
Mau cattle ranch	2,053.67
Expenses of schooners	1,176.53
Honolulu Dairy acct.	4,170.68
Salt, awa and firewood	144.50

Total \$113,429.42

Thus it will be seen that the above
five accounts from cattle ranches to
salt, awa and firewood, have been in-
corporated and are made as part of
the administration account; they are
not put there by way of settlement of
those accounts, but are simply contin-
uous or running accounts upon which
I have something to say hereafter.

The only extraordinary receipt dur-
ing the past year was that realized
upon the Halawa leasehold, amount-
ing to \$20,000, which with the surplus
or net gains from the five above-enu-
merated accounts enabled the adminis-
trator to pay off a goodly portion of
the existing debts.

As I have just intimated, I report
that the administrator has not confined
himself to strict administration mat-
ters, for I find among his numerous
payments a large number of private
bills incurred by the members of the
deceased's family which really have no
place in an administration account. As
the administration is likely to continue
for an indefinite period, it is well that
the heirs be informed that they should
not encumber the administrator's ac-
counts during the period of administra-
tion or while he is settling the affairs
of the estate, and that they should pay
their own private bills; on the other
hand, if the administrator cares to
lighten his duties, he should refuse to
pay them. These remarks may seem
harsh, but I would not have used
them were it not for the fact that the
administrator is already making per-
sonal allowances to the heirs.

The estate, although valuable, is yet
largely in debt and will continue so to
until the close of administration. As
well known, the late James I. Dow-
sett was a man who was engaged in

various business pursuits, as evidenced
by the accounts. On the theory that
these enterprises are still prosperous
as they probably were during the life-
time of the intestate, so, I suppose, on
that theory they are continued by the
administrator. But, entertaining some
doubt as to his authority so to do, I
beg leave to propound a few questions
touching the scope of his authorized
duties. On the principle that an ad-
ministrator's liabilities are limited to
strict administration expenses, and
that, as I believe, he is not authorized
to conduct what might turn out to be
unprofitable or speculative undertak-
ings, am I to understand that in this
estate the administrator may continue
to conduct those various enterprises
formerly carried on by the intestate?
Of course a complete answer to this
question is the fact that the accounts
show balances to the good, but who can
tell what the result will be in the com-
ing years? If the administrator's du-
ties are limited, as I believe they are
to strict administration, it would then
appear that all of the expenditures in-
curred on behalf of those enterprises,
and which are charged to the adminis-
trator, have had no place in his adminis-
tration account. In other words,
what I mean to get at is, that an ad-
ministrator can only charge himself
with what was actually earned in the
carrying on of those pursuits, i. e.,
their net balances, instead of charging
himself with the gross amount. This
question is respectfully referred to the
court.

Mr. George J. Campbell, manager of
all the cattle ranches, informs the
master that the income from ranch ac-
count will decrease after the Mikulu
leases expire, which will be within the
next two years. This property is said
to be the best the estate has had, most
all fat cattle coming from there.

On the basis of the past year's ordi-
nary income and without any unusual
realization like that of the Halawa
leasehold interest, which was sold, I
am given to understand that it will
take not less than three years more to
discharge the debts which now are as
follows: A balance of \$5,000 to the
Bishop Museum Trust and a \$50,000
mortgage to Messrs. Bishop & Co.

Of the claims paid by the adminis-
trator one was presented by C. K. A-I,
who was a clerk of the late intestate,
for the sum of \$1,496.68 for 2 1/2 years'
services from January 1, 1896. This
claim is made out in bill form, and is
unaccompanied by any writing or evi-
dence of debt from the deceased. It was
paid as originally claimed. Perhaps
the wisdom of the settlement of this
claim will be better appreciated when
it is considered that the administrator
has thereby escaped the annoyance of
what might have been a vexatious law-
suit and the cost of a contest. Still,
might there not have been a compro-
mised basis of settlement of that claim
from the original amount, seeing that
the claimant, also, is saved not only
the expenses of litigation but also de-
lay which surely would have accrued
to him?

Another claim paid, Voucher 180,
was a personal note of A. C. Dowsett,
amounting, with interest, to \$1,928, the
note was endorsed by the deceased.
Why this claim was assumed by the
administrator is not clear from the ac-
count, unless it is by way of an ad-
vance to the obligor, who is one of the
heirs.

Voucher 345 for \$750.—This was for
medical attendance upon Mrs. Parish,
who is also one of the heirs. The claim
recites that the bill was approved by
the decedent, and, I suppose, by that
it is meant to discharge it as an estate
debt.

Of all the doctors' bills the heaviest
medical-attendance claim was one pre-
sented by Dr. J. H. Raymond for \$1-
164, Voucher 147. In it he recites,
among other things, 'Fee for J. Beck-
ardt'; but when I came to check
Voucher 197 there is also a \$25 fee
charged, presumably, for the same Mr.
Beckardt, the bill being receipted by
him. Can it be possible that this fee
has been duplicated and paid twice?

A. C. Dowsett, in charge of Lelehu
ranch, has been paid the total sum of
\$2,933.33. How much of this is towards
his salary and how much as an ad-
vance to him as an heir is yet to be
explained. The same rule applies to
Mr. and Mrs. Parish, who are in charge
of Rose ranch, on Maui. Total paid to
them, \$4,112.79.

J. M. Monarrat, as guardian of the
two minor heirs now in school in the
State of California, has received dur-
ing the past year the total sum of
\$1,995.50 for account of his two wards.
As all the totals paid the various
heirs are not the same, some receiving
more than others, would it not be well
to instruct the administrator to annex
to his annual account a schedule show-
ing just what each heir has been
charged with towards his or her dis-
tributive share? Owing to the indefi-
nite period of administration, I think
it would be well to open personal ac-
counts with the heirs, if he has not yet
done so, because the day for a final dis-
tribution is a long way off yet.

The allowance to D. Kahanu—total
\$584.80—is probably a matter of agree-
ment between the beneficiary and de-
ceased. This can be explained at the
hearing on the passage of the accounts.

To George J. Campbell has been paid
a salary of \$2,400 the past year. This
was charged to expense or administra-
tion account. In my segregation of the
expenditures I have charged it to ranch
account, to which I think it belongs.
Mr. Campbell's appointment as general
superintendent over all the ranches is a
very necessary one to the administra-
tor; not only that, I believe that it was
made in order to retain the confi-
dence of the heaviest mortgagors.

The sum of \$2,472.25 is shown to have
been realized on the insurance policy
of Captain English. Commissions on
this full amount were charged. It
should have been paid amount less
\$174.45 for premiums paid.

SLAIN IN AFRICA

French Explorers Killed
by Fierce Tuaregs.

Expedition Made a Gallant Defense
but Was Annihilated by Over-
whelming Odds.

TRIPOLI, Sept. 11.—A courier who
has arrived here reports that the
French mission, headed by Fr. Four-
reau and Major Lami, has been anni-
hilated. He says the mission was at-
tacked by an immense body of Tuaregs,
who, after suffering terrible loss, killed
all the members of the mission by
force of arms.

On March 22 of this year a dispatch
was transmitted from Algiers to Paris
that a party of Tuaregs had attacked
a European expedition on its way to
Air, in the Sahara, killing 100 men
and capturing a part of the caravan.
It was said that the expedition at-
tacked must have been the Fourreau-
Lami expedition, but on March 23 offi-
cial dispatches reached Paris from
Biskra, 247 miles southeast of Al-
giers, that the Fourreau-Lami expedi-
tion had arrived at Agades months
earlier, and that it could not there-
fore be the party killed by the Tuaregs.

The Fourreau-Lami mission started
from Algiers in the summer of 1898,
with the intention of crossing the Sa-
hara Desert by way of Assinie, Air and
Agades to the Lake Tchad country,
which had shortly before, by agree-
ment with Germany and Great Britain,
been included within the French
sphere of influence.

The expedition was a large and im-
posing one, comprising over 250 Span-
ish, Italian, picked riflemen, several
hundred caravan men and a very
large number of animals.

All the larger garrisons, Fort Mac-
Mahon, Fort Miribel and others of the
Algerian hinterland contributed their
quota of troops to the mission, which
made its rendezvous at Timbuktu
near the northern limits of the Tuareg
Adzot country, about 550 miles south
of Constantine, Algeria, and about 200
miles west of Tripoli.

From the point from which the
expedition would strike off to the
southeast for Lake Tchad, lies in the
country of the Southern Tuaregs,
about 200 miles south of Air, about
1,400 south of Constantine, and 1,200
southwest of Tripoli. These Tuaregs
have seen but little of Europeans, and
while they have been disposed by the
propitiating influences of gifts and tolls
exact to receive and allow passage to
merchant caravans, they have been
averse to having at any price a mili-
tary caravan pass through their coun-
try.

The Tuaregs are a main branch of
the Berber family and the dominant
race throughout the whole region be-
tween Algeria on the north and Tim-
bucto and Lake Tchad on the south-
west and southeast. Those of the Tim-
bucto and Middle Niger country gave
the French good evidence of their ca-
pacity as fighters before General
Ghoukro finally effected their subjugation.
Among the Tuareg tribes of the Sa-
hara are a number of confederations
which, while they are hostile to each
other, unite and make common cause
against any military force coming from
the outside, and their aggregate num-
bers make them very formidable foes.

THE MCCARTHY CUP.

Terms and Conditions of the
Shooting.

Lieutenant Colonel C. J. McCarthy
offers to the companies of the regiment
a prize cup for marksmanship, to be
known as "The McCarthy Cup," to be-
come the property of any company
competing for it under the following
conditions:

Teams will consist of 15 men each
from any of the companies of the First
Regiment, N. G. H.; the teams must
appear and shoot in service uniform
with belt; 10 rounds per man; 300
yards off-hand; limited to rifles issued
to the N. G. H.; Blunt's Manual to gov-
ern.

The first shoot for "The McCarthy
Cup" will take place at the Military
range on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1899,
at 1:30 p. m.

The regimental commander hopes
that each and every company in the
regiment will enter a team to compete
for this trophy.

Judge Barnard Resigns.

E. W. Barnard has resigned as Dis-
trict Magistrate of North Hilo, Ha-
waii, and his resignation is now in
President Dole's hands; the present in-
cumbent states in his letter he is un-
able to name a successor owing to the
scant salary attached to the office, and
no one in the district would be able
to fill a small salaried office. Perhaps South
Hilo may come to the rescue and send
a man there.

The latest addition to the French
navy is the battleship Suffren, which
was launched at Brest on July 14. She
will be the heaviest vessel in that
navy, having a displacement of 12,725
tons. She is designed for a speed of
18 knots per hour, and her engines are
expected to

WAIKIKI MARSHES

The Government on the Action of the Board of Health.

MINISTER KING SERVES NOTICE

Bishop Estate Given Sixty Days in Which to Commence Work of Filling in.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The recent action of the Board of Health in condemning a portion of the marsh land at Waikiki belonging to the Bishop Estate as unsanitary is receiving attention at the Government building and Minister King has already addressed an official communication to the trustees of the estate, notifying them according to law of the action of the board and requiring them to commence filling in the land condemned within sixty days.

Before going further it may be as well to explain that the land condemned by the Board of Health as unsanitary and a menace to public health is that designated on the map as the "Pawee pond or ponds, for there are really two of them. This comprises the marsh land extending nearly from the bridge on the Kalis road to the big pond opposite the residence of F. A. Schaefer on the old Waikiki beach road. The condemned land extends along the mauka side of the road and is opposite the Ena, Cassidy, Waterhouse, Hobron and McLean premises. There are about fourteen acres in the tract and the question of how to reduce it to a sanitary condition is one that is interesting more than those directly concerned. According to Henry Macfarlane the land in question was formerly occupied by natives who carried on salt making in a desultory fashion, or, to use Mr. Macfarlane's words, "they made about as much as they could eat." The remains of these old salt ponds are distinctly traceable to this day. The property is now owned by the Bishop Estate to John Ena, the original lease expiring in 1901. Unfortunately, however, there was a renewal of the lease some time ago for another six years, which complicates matters.

It has been reported that the Bishop Estate trustees would contest the right of the Board of Health and the Government to condemn this or any other property. The Advertiser does not believe this to be true but that the exact opposite is the truth. A gentleman who is in close touch with the affairs of the estate said, a few days ago: "The Bishop Estate trustees have realized for some time that something would have to be done with the Waikiki property of the estate, and only recently the question has been debated with them whether it would not be a suitable investment for the estate to utilize some of its surplus funds in improving its marsh lands. The estate will not contest the right of the Board of Health to condemn these lands because the trustees realize that it is for the public welfare and that while the expense of improving the property may be heavy at the outset the enhanced value of the land and the increased rental will make it a good investment in the end. To show that the trustees are even ahead of the Board of Health in this matter I need only mention that they have already let a contract to fill in a tract of marsh land opposite the Bishop switch on the main Waikiki road at an expense of \$4,000. This is an earnest of their intentions."

It may be stated, moreover, that Frank S. Dodge, the surveyor of the estate, has already made preliminary estimates of the expense of filling in the condemned tract and that he will be prepared at the next meeting of the Board of Health to submit plans and suggestions for its approval. The board in its order of condemnation required the marsh to be filled in level with the road. This would require, according to a hasty calculation, an average filling of four feet, or ninety thousand cubic yards for the entire tract. When it is considered that the average cost of the filling in done by the Honolulu Iron Works at their new Kakaako location was 82 cents per cubic yard, it can be seen that it would require about \$70,000 to fill in this tract alone, which is hardly justified by present values of choice residence property in the vicinity. It is probable that some plan satisfactory to the Board of Health will be adopted by which the land can be put in a sanitary condition at a less expense than would be entailed by filling in the whole tract.

It has been suggested that a deep pond or ponds be made, and the soil obtained by excavating used in filling in elsewhere. This is believed to be the cheapest plan proposed, and if the ponds can be connected with tide-water, as Mr. Dodge says can be done, there could be no objection to them.

Speaking of this matter yesterday afternoon, Attorney General Cooper said: "I wish we could see our way clear to having all these marsh lands at Waikiki filled up. It would be a great thing for the city if it could be done. I am to have a conference with Minister King tomorrow with regard to the feasibility of laying a railroad track to the foothills, where we could obtain soil for filling purposes. I don't know that anything will come of it but it may be arranged that the Government can lay the track and sell the soil or rent the use of the railroad to private parties who wish to fill in. The

am satisfied the property-owners would gladly do their share. We are considering what the Government can do to help the work along and for that reason I have asked Minister King to confer with me."

With all parties concerned working in harmony to the desired end, as now appears to be the case, there is no reason why Waikiki should not soon become what it ought to have been made long ago, the most beautiful of Honolulu's suburbs.

Happenings on Kauai.

The Ke Au Hou brings news of a stabbing affray between a native and Japanese at Kekaha last Saturday. The Jap was wounded in the breast. A reckless Hawaiian rode into a telegraph wire in Elele gulch and was thrown from his horse forty feet into the gulch below, where he was found in an unconscious state some hours after.

Two Japanese employed on a bridge near Elele were seriously injured by a falling timber.

A TRIPLE SYSTEM

Not a Single North Star as Supposed.

Important Discovery at Lick Observatory on the Part Played by Polaris in Solar System.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Sept. 9.—Director Keeler today gave out the following statement in reference to the part played by Polaris, popularly known as the North Star, in the movements of bodies through the heavens: "A discovery of much scientific and considerable popular interest has just been made by Professor Campbell with the great telescope of the Lick Observatory. It is that Polaris, or the North Star, doubtless the best-known star in the whole firmament, is really a triple system. Two of the bodies in this system revolve around each other in a period of four days, and at the same time move in a much wider sweep around a third body, in much the same way as the earth and moon do around the sun.

"The separate bodies which compose the system cannot be seen with the telescope, nor is it likely that they ever will be seen with any instrument. Their existence is demonstrated by observations made with a spectroscopic. By a method, which need not be explained here, the speed with which a heavenly body is moving toward or away from the earth can be measured with a spectroscopic attached to a telescope. The method has been known for many years, but it is only recently that the necessary accuracy for observations of stars has been reached, by the application of photography. There are various ways of checking the correctness of the results. Thus, as the sun turns on its axis, one edge is constantly approaching the earth, and the other is receding from it, at the rate of about one and a quarter miles per second; the spectroscopic is found to measure this motion correctly. Again, the velocity with which the planets are moving in the line of sight can be calculated from the known dimensions of the solar system, and in this case also the reliability of the spectroscopic method has been proved. Observations of stars by this method are now being made at a number of the leading observatories of the world.

"According to the laws of motion, a body once set in motion, and left to itself, will move on forever, in a straight line, with uniform velocity. Any change whatever in its motion indicates the existence of a disturbing force. The great majority of the stars are found to move with unchanging velocity, but in a small number of cases the velocity varies, and these are of great interest to the astronomer. A star may, of course, move across the line of sight, as well as in it, but of the former motion the spectroscopic takes no account.

"The existence of a revolving system was proved by this method in the case of the famous variable star Algol. It had long been assumed that the changes in the light of this star are due to eclipses by a dark companion, and the correctness of the hypothesis was proved by Professor Vogel of Germany in 1858.

"Quite a number of similar cases are now known, fourteen of which, including the brilliant binary star Capella, have been discovered at the Lick Observatory. Polaris is now, however, the most interesting of these. The velocity changes in a period of three days, twenty-three hours by about six kilometers, or nearly four miles per second. The longer period of change has not as yet been determined; it may amount to several years. It may be some time before this discovery is verified at other observatories, as the high degree of accuracy to measure, with certainty, so small a change of motion has as yet been reached only at Mount Hamilton."

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, la grippe, croup and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by Dr. J. C. Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale

MANILA MATTERS

Insurgents Defeated at Santa Rita.

Inhabitants of Santa Barbara on Panay, Hearing a Bombardment, Abandon the Town.

MANILA, Sept. 9.—A force of 450 rebels, with one cannon, attacked Santa Rita early this morning, and simultaneously Guagua and San Antonio were attacked by bodies of rebels numbering about sixty men.

All the insurgents were repulsed without loss to the Americans. Colonel Bell and his regiment, while attempting to surprise the rebels in the rear, met two small patrols and succeeded in capturing a rebel captain, a lieutenant and six privates.

A Filipino who has arrived here from the Visaya Islands says that Victoria Nomapa, a prominent and wealthy lawyer of Iloilo, being forced by public opinion to declare his politics, has joined the rebels.

The inhabitants of Santa Barbara, the rebel headquarters in the Island of Panay, have abandoned the town, fearing a bombardment of the place by the United States battleship Oregon.

MUCH SICKNESS.

MANILA, Sept. 5, via Hongkong, Sept. 9.—The censor has refused to allow the following dispatch, the accuracy of which is unquestioned, to be telegraphed:

The surgeon's reports in regard to the condition of General MacArthur's division showed that 36 per cent of the officers and 25 1/2 per cent of the enlisted men are sick. This includes the sick in quarters and those sent home. Eleven per cent of the enlisted men sick in quarters are mostly suffering from dysentery and malarial fever.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—General Otis has been instructed in framing his plan of campaign for the dry season to allow for the fullest participation of the naval forces now in the Philippines, and as soon as he has been heard from the necessary orders will go forward to the naval commanders to co-operate with the army to an extent not before contemplated. The naval officers have always been willing to do this, but they have been restrained in their operations by an indisposition to interfere in any quarter with the plans of the military commanders. The ships will undertake to capture any of the ports now in insurgent possession that may be desired by the army, and also to hold them indefinitely, thus making it possible to open the railroad in Luzon from the northern extremity, while in Cavite province, with the large force of marines now on hand, it is believed that the navy can undertake to relieve the soldiers stationed there and make a valuable force for other operations.

TWO COLORED REGIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—An order for the organization of two colored regiments was issued from the War Department today. All the field officers of these two regiments are white men now in the regular army. All the companies are colored men who served in the war with Spain in either the regulars or the volunteers. The regiments will be designated the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry. The Forty-eighth will be organized at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and the Forty-ninth at Jefferson barracks, Missouri.

MOODY PRAYS FOR DREYFUS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Among Rev. Mr. Moody's congregation in Plymouth Church this morning were several delegates from Great Britain to the International Congregational Council, which will meet on September 19 in Boston. Mr. Moody asked the prayers of the congregation for Dreyfus and his family and said: "I pity the man or nation that will allow prejudice to come into their hearts against God's chosen people. We owe a great deal to the sons of Abraham. All the blessings we enjoy come through that line. If any of you have prejudices against them I beseech you to tear them out. From the bottom of my heart I pity the man who has a prejudice against another because he is a Jew."

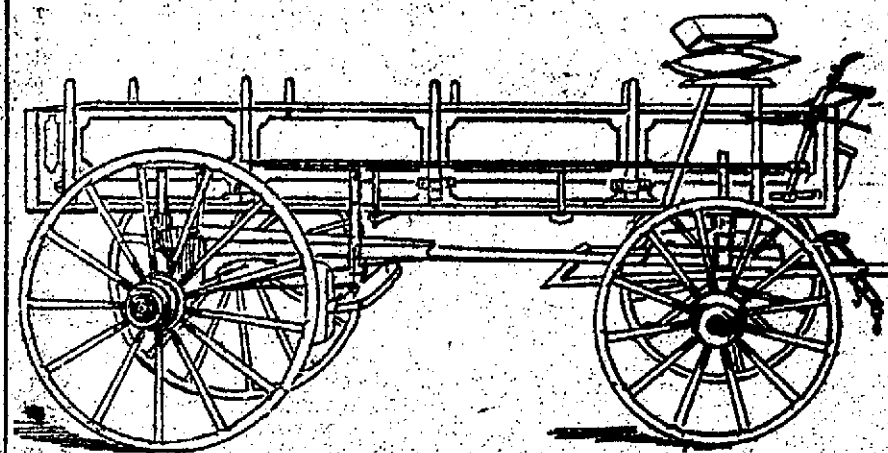
Mr. Moody then offered a fervent prayer for Dreyfus and his family. He prayed for such a manifestation as would show that there is still a God meeting out justice. Mr. Moody afterward preached upon the doctrine of atonement, which he declared was the one thing taught in the Bible from Genesis to Revelations.

WAR MEASURES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The activity in the Admiralty and War Office continues today. It is said that orders have been sent to America for light iron girders and bridging sections for probable use in South Africa. Transports are moving to the docks, preparatory to embarking troops.

BROUGHT TWENTY THOUSAND.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 10.—H. Y. Hawes of this city has sold the famous pacer, Joe Patchen, to Senator McCarthy of Goshen, N. Y. Hawes paid about \$20,000 for Patchen a few weeks ago in Cleveland, Ohio. It is understood the price paid by Senator McCarthy, whose check arrived today, was in excess of what Hawes paid. Mr. Hawes says that Senator McCarthy will not patchen at the track.



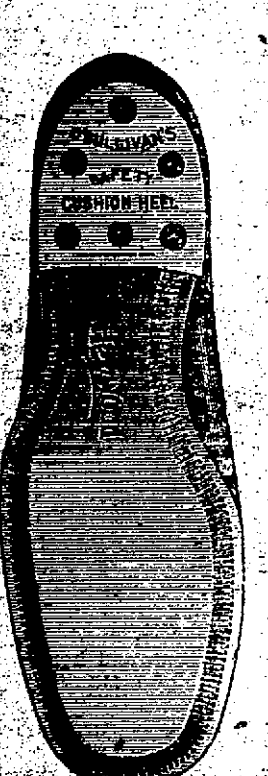
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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1899.

PEARL HARBOR.

It is not creditable to the community that the Federal government, in order to secure land adjoining Pearl harbor, is forced to take condemnation proceedings. Much of the land which the Government wants is useless for any agricultural purpose, and its real value is slight. As land situated on an excellent harbor it has no value until a channel is opened through the reef. Whoever opens that channel raises the price of the land at once.

The Federal government has annexed these islands "amid the tears and shouts of the grateful multitude," but when it wants some land for a naval station, the owners of the land demand, in the opinion of the officers of the Federal Government, a most exorbitant price. The Federal government is urged to give value to the land by cutting a ship channel through the bar and then is asked to pay the increased value which it has created. The situation is like that of some of the old and decrepit and pauper natives who, some years ago, were willing to enter the Lunalilo Home and be taken care of provided only they were well paid for it.

The question was asked more than once after the Overthrow, why does not the government or the Annexation party take steps to secure sufficient land near Pearl harbor for the use of the United States? Admiral Walker, while examining the channel in 1894, said, "The United States has the right to use the waters of Pearl harbor, but it does not have the right to occupy a foot of land around it, and we are at the mercy of the speculators." At that time, if the community had urged it, the government would have purchased, for a song, all of the lands needed for a naval station, and held it for such use. Admiral Walker suggested it, but that was a little detail which the Annexation party neglected.

If condemnation proceedings are now taken, a local jury, if it follows the example of similar juries who have heretofore condemned lands, will put excessive values on the premises and the Executive, in Washington, may decline to proceed in the matter.

The Federal government is able to pay "ten prices" for the land, but its officers may choose to delay making improvements in order to avoid being "done up" by speculation.

There is no special reason why the owners of the land should decline to make the best bargain they can with the Federal government. "It is business." If Uncle Sam gets into hole, he must pay in order to get out of it.

The whole affair illustrates the general fact that public affairs are conducted with little foresight, because the public, behind the government, has little foresight.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

The death of Cornelius Vanderbilt recalls, to those who were familiar with the history of the Vanderbilt family, the powerful influence of a good mother in shaping the fortunes of her children.

The old "Commodore" Vanderbilt was an "uneducated" man, as the word is commonly used, but he had the gift of the organizing power. Wall street called him a pessimist because he refused to commit his fortunes to the many thousands of men who were dissatisfied because he would not let them have his capital and make money for him. He took very gloomy views of the capacity of the average man to make a fortune. His six daughters and two sons married, and his grandchildren were numerous. As nearly all of them, both children and grandchildren, manifested a generous willingness to "camp down on him" as he expressed it, and spend his money for him, he did not remain on friendly terms with them, and was unwilling even to employ them as subordinates in the business connected with his great enterprises. His oldest son, William H., led a picturesque life for many years, but he had married a woman of uncommon good sense, while her patience was infinite. When the old Commodore finally consented to make William H. an employee in the office of the New York Central Railroad, his wife quietly and firmly determined to keep her husband up to his best work, whatever it was. The son found his father to be an impatient, profane and irritating master. Conscious of his own power, the Commodore judged other men, including his own sons, and sons-in-law, by a high and unreasonable standard. For years the wife steadily and patiently kept her husband to his work, although he was at times discouraged. When her son Cornelius, now dead, and William H. were able to work, she impressed upon them the necessity of making no favors from their grandfather, beyond that of having a chance to

show in a humble way, what they could do. They were employed at first in work that involved no serious responsibility, and their advancement was so slow that they at times felt discouraged. But the wife and mother played for high stakes. She realized the enormous value of the Commodore's estate, and she knew that he would in time die and would not leave it to charitable institutions, in the management of which he had no confidence. She advised her sons to avoid rather than cultivate any intimacy with their grandfather, and took unusual pains to make them to avoid making pretensions.

As the Commodore advanced in age, he saw the rifle pits of the death angels before him, and began to make arrangements for the best disposition, from a business standpoint, of his great fortune. He was convinced, after some years, of close observation, that William H. and his boys were really industrious men, and he gradually took them into his confidence. Before his death, he adopted a simple plan for the distribution of his estate. He left a quarter of a million of dollars to each of his six daughters, but with the firm belief that it would be quickly spent, or badly invested. This sum was increased to one million for each daughter, by a compromise after his death. The bulk of his vast estate he left to his son William H., with the understanding that he would keep a general alms house for the hundred or more of the Commodore's descendants. To each of the sons of William H. he left, however, several millions of dollars, as a mark of his confidence in them. On the death of William H. these sons took by their father's gift the entire estate, and with the assistance of their trained lieutenants, including Mr. Chauncey Depew, have preserved and increased it.

The men who were put in the most responsible stations, by the old Commodore, often alluded to Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt as a rare woman, full of "horse sense," as one of them declared, and the most efficient agent in promoting her sons' fortunes.

Cornelius, who recently died, had rather a serious mind, and was oppressed with the responsibility of properly disposing of his great wealth. He, with his brother, provided that model building for the use, care and entertainment of their railroad employees which has done so much to prevent strikes. The father and grandfather had little humanity, but the sons, with more liberal ideas saw the trend of industrial evolution, and strove to avoid the unreasonable conflicts between capital and labor. They encouraged the humblest employees to become owners of stock in their great railway companies, and in this way made them allies and not enemies. Through channels which he approved of, Cornelius privately gave large sums of money to charity.

Whether, on the whole, he used his great "talent" to the best advantage is yet open to discussion.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Dr. Pinchot is now the head of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture in Washington. He is about thirty-two years of age and is an excellent example of a young man, who has an intelligent idea of the use of wealth. His grandfather, A. R. Eno of New York, the owner of the Fifth Avenue hotel in that place, recently died leaving an estate valued at \$20,000,000. His mother takes about \$2,000,000 of this property, and his father is independently rich. His grandfather urged that the young man should "be put into business," but his mother, one of the handsome women of her day, thought that young men should be taught, not how to make money, but to use in the interests of mankind, the money that had been accumulated for them. The science of forestry was, and is, hardly known in America. Mr. Pinchot graduated from Yale College, and had a careful training in the best German schools. He was then engaged by Mr. George Vanderbilt to direct the disposition of the forests on his place known as Biltmore, North Carolina, a place which covers about 15,000 acres. His work has been pronounced excellent. It will be, in due time, one of the studies in American forestry.

Dr. Pinchot, although a young man, has already a national reputation and his services to the country, if he lives will be of inestimable value, because the American people, with the usual want of foresight in large communities have allowed the destruction of the forests, and are about to suffer severely for doing so in the increasing price of lumber.

Dr. Pinchot is one of the very few young men in America who have shown that riches are not a curse. Col. Ingersoll once said that Rum and Vice are the real checks against the preservation of fortunes in America. A man like Dr. Pinchot stands as a rare example of one who acts upon the principle that riches are a trust indeed and that Rum and Vice should not be as they usually are, the administrators of great estates.

NEGRO LABOR.

When Mr. Barnett, a Louisiana sugar planter visiting these islands, tells us that "the proposition to bring negro labor from the Southern States to these islands is not tenable," he makes substantially a correct statement, from his point of view, but it is not correct when looked at from another and higher point of view. Those who are familiar with the negro character, and the conditions which, in the past, and even now confront the laborer, in these islands, have discouraged any attempts towards fostering negro immigration. But they have asserted that under the proper conditions, the negro could be made a fair and reliable laborer. The creation of these conditions by the planters of these islands has been regarded as impracticable so long as the laborer was morally regarded as a "chattel," that is a creature out of whom the most work was to be obtained, at the lowest wages. For moral despotism is as grinding as physical despotism.

The Southern planters have made, and now make, the same mistake. There has been no general movement in the South toward elevating the condition of the negro laborer. So far as civilizing him is concerned, the Southern people have paid little or no attention to it, and have left him generally to shift for himself. Such an affair as the building up of a well ordered negro community is unknown. The whites, broken up and ruined by the war, have had neither the time, nor the inclination to improve the condition of the black. They cannot be blamed for taking this attitude, so long as they do what other whites are doing elsewhere. They have spent money, not liberally, in the so-called "education" of some of the negroes, and there are many intelligent men in the South who see the vital necessity of making the negro a good citizen. But the great majority of the Southern people are still influenced by their belief in his inferiority, and the uselessness of substantially improving his character. The task is too gigantic, and discouraging. So the progress of the black race is largely due to Northern energy and philanthropy. The idea of giving the negro a home of his own, on or near the sugar and cotton plantations, and of having him to do the best manual labor, exists only in a few places in the South. Such work is regarded as the mission of philanthropy, and there has not yet appeared the broad view of the relations of employer and employee, which clearly sees any profit in really improving the condition of the employee.

The influence, since the Civil war, so far as the labor question is concerned, have been rather towards the degradation of the black. With millions of acres of untitled land, the tendency has been to exclude him from it, as an owner, because he is a shiftless neighbor. But the negro does buy land, and as the owner of it, does just what the Anglo-Saxon and the Italian does when he becomes a land owner. The Southern planter, as a rule, for there are some noted exceptions to it, leaves the negro in the ignorance and superstition which was the environment of slavery, and then seeks the Italian, because he is a better laborer. The Civil war ended with the inhumanity, on the part of the North, of emancipating five millions of negroes and with casting fat on their backs, the aged, the sick, the helpless, without securing to one of them an acre of land on which to erect a home. This was the Juggernaut of justice. It was done according to the light of those days, and it is not for us to censure those who did it. But the rough policy of the North, together with the inherited habits of Southern thought and practice, have prevented the negro from rising more rapidly, and have set loose a large horde of them, who are excitable, restless, demoralized and are willing to emigrate in any direction. Over 10,000 of them emigrated in one year to Kansas, not many years ago, but they gave Kansas no benefits. The South does not, and cannot, treat the negro cruelly. But she treats him unwisely from a commercial and industrial standpoint. As a consequence, she is driven to the importation of Italians which is, from the standpoint of political economy, a false economy.

THE FARMERS' TRUSTS.

Whether the creation of innumerable trusts throughout the country is or is not a wise measure is an open question.

But the discussion of the merits of these trusts is largely inoperative. There is a strong public sentiment in their favor. They are popular. A considerable proportion of the business men, and indeed of all adult males in the United States are perfectly willing to promote trusts, if "there is any money in them" for themselves. The men who will refuse to take part in them, if they will return a large profit, are so few, it would be difficult to find them. Jay Gould used to grin, when the journalists denounced him as a railroad wrecker, and quietly remarked, that the journalists were quite too anxious to be given "pinks," by which they could make something out of rail-

road wrecks. Every man who has invested in trust securities approves of them. The men who have not invested, denounce them as dangerous to the Republic, but at the same time, they "desire to provide for their families," and if an opportunity presents itself to make money through a trust, it is not neglected.

The honest farmers denounce trusts, but promote them whenever they can see a dollar in the business. The California Raisin Association is a trust owned by farmers. The walnut-growers are united in a trust. Over 2000 orange-growers are also in a trust. The grape-growers of New York and Ohio have formed a trust. There is a powerful milk trust in the Eastern States in which the farmers are the principal owners. The honest sons of toil are more than willing to form trusts, provided there is an honest penny in it.

Any law which controls such trusts as the Sugar and the Cotton Oil, and the Steel trusts, must affect these farmer's trusts as well.

In spite of hostile legislation, public sentiment is in favor of any form of industrial combination out of which money can be made. The persistent hostility of the people to trusts in the past, was due to the fact that only a few persons were interested in, and controlled them. As the people become familiar with the methods of trusts which apparently provide a royal road to fortune, the opposition to trusts will be confined to scholars, and those who sit left out in the cold.

As for the future of trusts, they will be disposed of by economic laws. Water cannot rise above its level, and trust investments, in the long run, will be subject to the cruel and harsh disposition of immutable economic laws.

Trusts are the logical results of over-production. The enterprise of American ingenuity and brain creates an out-put of manufactured articles which cannot be entirely sold. The trusts relieve inevitable disaster.

The recent epidemic of trusts on the Mainland is primarily due, however, to another cause, the desire to make instant fortunes. The business man or manufacturer reflects on the subject in this way: "Why should I toil from year to year, worried by anxiety about labor and markets, and competition, when I can sell out my interests to a trust at a sum which exceeds by three hundred per cent what I have invested in it? I take so much stock, get rid of it, and go a fishing for the rest of my life." His neighbor says, "But the inexperienced, the widows and the orphans buy your stock, and will lose in the business. Why should they buy stock which you do not care to hold?" The reply is, "I am not the guardian of such people. Business is business, and each one looks out for himself." This is the present state of commercial warfare.

Trusts will finally give place to co-operation, as the owners of trust stock will in the end be the employees of the trusts. The change will not take place for some years, but it will undoubtedly come.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN

Mr. Stafford Ransome has written a book on Japan titled "Japan in Transition." The book shows a careful study of the subject, and presents some fresh views regarding the relation of the Japanese to Christianity. Mr. Ransome makes the bold statement that the missionaries, on the whole, fail to present to the Japanese the best side of Christianity, owing mainly to their inferior character. He admits freely that there are some excellent, and noble men among the Protestants, but that there is, a large class of half-educated men and women who are not capable of reaching the acute and cultivated minds of the higher classes of the people. The day has passed when eloquent "boy-preachers" and "devoted" but ignorant and narrow-minded men and women can do the best missionary work. "Put none but grenadiers on guard" must be the motto of the church militant. Mr. Ransome says that many of the leading Protestant foreigners in Japan claim that the Roman Catholics alone are making any real progress in Japan, because they are well educated, live the lives of the people, in simplicity and economy, and work quietly and systematically, and follow Japanese customs. On the other hand, the members of the various Protestant sects are jealous of each other, live in apparent luxury, to the eyes of the poorer Japanese, undergo no self sacrifice, and in marching behind the banner of the cross, are openly "getting between each other's legs," in their dissensions, and confusing the people with their rival claims.

The Christian churches of the Occident have failed to see that the Japanese are no ordinary "heathen," and the ordinary methods of converting them to Christianity, are, in a large measure obsolete. The Japanese refuse to take doctrine on faith, and the missionaries can make little progress until they reach and satisfy the reason of these people. The dominant practice of telling them that their ancient religion is a delusion and assure is

Almost Blind

Scrofula Affects the Eyes—Little Boy Treated by an Occultist Without Relief—But Now He Is Well.

"When my little boy was three months old his eyes became very sore and he was almost blind. I took him to an oculist who treated him for six months, and left him as bad as he was at the beginning. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I began giving it to him. In less than three weeks he was able to go into the sun without covering his eyes, and today his eyes are perfectly well, and his ears and nose, which were badly affected, are also well. Hood's Sarsaparilla has certainly done wonders for my boy." Mrs. JAMES E. FAIRBANK, Amador, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

based upon a low and singular misconception of human life. Why the Creator, who governs the course of events, permits the Roman Catholics to prevail in Japan, up to the present time, is a matter which should be well considered by the Protestant missionaries.

There has been some intimation that the Japanese government may establish Christianity as the State religion, for "business reasons." This, of course, will not be done. Mr. Ransome declared that "the Japanese man has no strong religious convictions of any sort." If this is true, a religion in the interests of commerce, might be established, though it would have hardly a precedent for it in history.

Canon Taylor, one of the leading men, in the English Church Missionary Society, said that the members of a certain caste in India, were prohibited, by their caste rules, from eating certain food. When they were informed that by the adoption of Christianity, there would be no restrictions upon their eating, they adopted Christianity at once, and were returned as converts by the local missionary. A good man asked an African traveller, who was the King of Dahomey would take Christianity and he replied: "The old rascal will take anything he can put his hands on."

The Japanese will not "take" Christianity, as a business venture, nor would it be to the advantage of Christianity that they should.

But the openness of this intelligent people to the discussion of all things without prejudice is one of the most singular events in the history of men.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It is not the flag waving, but the serious Americans, who realize the burden of responsibility that rests upon President McKinley in dealing with the vague question of expansion. He is, under the Constitution, the Executive, the enforcer, not of his own will, but the will of the people. He has conscientiously, with painful anxiety sought to ascertain that will. There is no election through which it can at present be distinctly expressed, and he is left to ascertain it by watching and summing up public sentiment. This sentiment crystallizes slowly in the minds of fourteen millions of voters, who have different interests, who are not used to suddenly taking up and settling novel questions. It is no easy task to ascertain the will of the majority, when, as the wise men say, it is not reason, but habit and customs which govern us. The President has no divine gift, but discovers the drift of public thought as other men discover it, and he is liable to error as they are. In a democracy, the chief is the target at which all the arrows of intolerance fly, and if the statements of partisans are true, the United States never had a chief executive who was wise or honest. The President may be in error in the course which he is taking towards the Philippines. But he is the pilot now of the Ship of State, the anxious Palinurus of the legend in Virgil, who, is ever faithful.

"And clinging to the helm Holds fast and fixes his eye upon the stars."

The policy of expansion is a move in the dark, and it may be, and probably is, a wise one within limitations. The President has to deal with some millions of voters, the majority of whom have not been over successful in dealing with their own domestic affairs, but feel quite competent to deal with complex national and foreign affairs.

But the salvation of the Republic lies in the final domination of the good sense of the average voter. That sense has failed in no crisis, since the Anglo-Saxon crossed the sea and began to blaze his way, from Plymouth and Jamestown inland through the forests to the Pacific. That sense will finally reach and govern the President.

WEAVER'S CAREER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ARRESTED ON HIS RETURN.

"Weaver returned to New York and on June 30th, 1896, was arrested by detectives. An order had been issued to arrest him on sight. He was known to the police from previous affairs, for, according to the records, Weaver, known as Frank Wilson, alias James W. Clark and Ward, had been arrested in 1888 charged with swindling a Chicago woolen firm. He escaped this predicament at the time, but the police did not forget him. The Boston newspaper said it had lost \$5,000 through his operations, and wanted to prosecute him, but after three days' imprisonment he was released. Once free again he went on with his 'explorations' on his yacht, which was fitted up with small arms and two rapid-fire guns.

"The yacht touched at many points in the States, England and the Continent, where the 'Commodore' always lived at the best clubs and pursued his pet amusements. The Norma carried the flag of the Atlantic Yacht Club of New York, of which organization Mr. Weaver was at one time a member."

When an Advertiser reporter called on board the Norma last evening everything was as shipshape as on any other vessel in the harbor, barring the two policemen huddled away forward to keep out of the drivel of rain that commenced at sundown.

When in response to Commodore Weaver's invitation the reporter sat down in the Norma's luxurious cabin the same serenity as existed on deck seemed to prevail. "When the reporter produced a copy of the article reprinted above and invited Commodore Weaver to peruse it, the same serenity was apparent in his every movement. If, after perusing the headlines of the article, the Norma's commander felt any nervousness he certainly did not show it by the slightest movement. He lit an Egyptian cigarette taken from a curious and rare silver case and carefully read the story of his exploits from beginning to end.

When he had finished, he handed it back to the reporter with the words, "Well, what do you want of me?"

Upon being assured that there was no desire on the part of the Advertiser to take an unfair advantage of him and that if he wished to deny any of the statements contained in the article his denial would be printed, he said: "I most emphatically do that; the article is false from beginning to end. I am a member in good standing of the Atlantic Yacht Club—not the New York Yacht Club—as has been incorrectly published, and I have my credentials with me. In Japan it was reported that I was the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. This merely to show you how absurd the papers are, for everyone in the civilized world knows that Pierpont Morgan is the Commodore of that famous club. I have never represented myself to be other than I am. I am no gambler. I have never played poker in my life. Stay—I did play poker. I had forgotten. It was at the reception of a Russian prince in Japan—a diplomat, I've forgotten his name. I remember now, it was a 'two-bit limit'—a trifle with the ladies at the tables after dinner. I did break my invariable rule then. But as for gambling on board my yacht, it is something I never allow."

"I have a commission from the United States Government," continued the Commodore, "allowing me to fly a flag which is entitled to a salute as great as any foreign minister. Is a courtesy like that given to a yachtman without a character? I am saying nothing for publication now, but I will state that I have been 'roasted' in the New York papers, and ten years ago I had an altercation with one of the prominent dailies there, resulting finally in the matter being left to the arbitration of the American Publishers' Association. They vindicated me after a ten days' session in New York.

"When a New York Sun or Telegram reporter in space-work he digs up some files to find out where the Norma and Weaver are. He finds them—no matter where, any part of the world—and in goes a fairy tale concerning my career.

"Just why newspaper men should pick me out for a subject I am at a loss to know. I mind my own business. I pay my bills. I entertain on my vessel and refuse all invitations out. Grover Cleveland was a guest aboard my yacht for some time off the Atlantic coast. I was president for many years of one of the largest news companies in the States, and I am in possession of all the proofs necessary for that."

"I am a man of the world," he concluded. "My life is honorable and my actions above board. I shall write immediately to my friend, Consul Minor, at Yokohama, to see who the real authors of these fabrications in the Japanese paper are. I shall be in the port for some time and everyone will have a chance to know and see me."

College Athletic Club.

A movement is on foot among college men in Honolulu to organize a college athletic club. The first thing the proposed organization expects to take up will be American inter-collegiate football after which will come baseball and field sports.

Clarence Cook, W. H. Shattuck, John Waterhouse, Frank Armstrong and others are interested in the new athletic project. The gentlemen expect to effect a permanent organization in time for the fall football season.

"The steamer Lohia, Captain Parker, arrived in port last night and got out again today on her regular tri-weekly trip to Motouka. She passed the Kilauea in the channel bound for Kilauea. Captain Parker will retain command of the Lohia, Captain Bennett going to the Heleia.

TOWSE AT OMAHA

Hawaiian Colony Doubled Up
With Changes in Temperature.

EXPOSITION ATTENDANCE GOOD

How Johnny Wilson Fixed Western
Union-Ringling Brothers Great
Circus and Other Sights.

(Staff Correspondence.)

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—The members of the local Hawaiian colony have been doubled up like jack-knives by the violent range of temperature lately. This is Friday. On Tuesday last the highest shown by the thermometer was 99 above. The next day was nearly as bad, but on Thursday it came on cloudy, there was a heavy rain, and the mercury ran down to a registration of 57 above. Mr. Logan was compelled to sing to keep himself warm. His vocal efforts did not lose him any friends, as he has succeeded in establishing himself quite firmly. The natives in the village sighed at once for the islands. The Hawaiians for a long time have been counting the days till the ending of the exposition. There is some likelihood, however, that the musicians and dancers may fill some engagements in the East after completing their contracts here. There is talk too, of the exposition management securing the Hawaiians to appear in public places on the grounds each evening as a companion attraction to the Bellstedt band, which has been re-engaged to remain to the end of the show.

The exposition people are feeling in better spirits today than for many weeks. They have just made the sale, to the Chicago Wrecking Company, of all the buildings at a figure of \$50,000. The exposition company paid but \$18,000 for the property. An advantageous sale of the waterworks plant has also been made. This gives the exposition people a goodly quantity of cash with which to advertise East and West, for the engagement of features and encouragement of excursions. Much better attendance and from greater distances, is anticipated for the rest of this month and all of next.

Mr. Logan and myself have been entertained handsomely by the Ganymede Bicycle Club, an organization of the leading young men of Council Bluffs. They gave us an evening that reminded us of home. It included a run to Lake Manawa, a fine bathing resort. Here we had boat-riding and swimming. On return to town there was a jinks in the club. The writer found an old school friend in Council Bluffs in the person of Postal Clerk Lane, of the Union Pacific road west. The Ganymede Club has made the Hawaiian representatives honorary members. Lane and the boys have put us down for a picnic and a couple of hops.

ED. TOWSE.

At the end of the first week of the third month of the exposition the prospects for a fine finale are much better than ever before. They have their political rights in the various boards and committees every day, but between, or in the midst of the rows something is done to forward the interests of the enterprise. They are now spending considerable money for advertising and some intelligent effort in this line is seen. The railways are at last beginning to do their share. This week there have been two excursions of editors and many men of both the parties have been interested in the islands. They ask many questions and eagerly accept literature. I must say that Hawaii has just about lost her old identity. There is not one man in 500 but what thinks that the republic has become a new territory. A number of the public men with whom I have conversed have spoken of W. O. Smith as having been elected to be the first delegate in Congress from the islands.

In the Press building here one may have access to several hundred of the principal newspapers of the country. The most noteworthy thing to me in them is the opposition of a number of Republican papers to imperialism, but I suppose they will be whipped into line before the next campaign opens. To me the importance of Bryan as a political factor seems overestimated for the reason that he leaves no trail. He is never heard excepting when he speaks.

I saw the big Labor Day parade here on the 4th inst., and was surprised that it was not big at all. The labor leaders are after the prizes just the same as the vote-getters and the job-chasers. The carpenters had the heaviest representation in the column. The painters, bakers and blacksmiths came next in the order given. There were hardly any printers. Railroad employees were not seen at all, and there are sixteen railways running into this place. There are half a dozen great packing-houses here, but none of their employees were parading. The plumbers were in carriages. This was really laughable. I am not saying that organized labor is weak or puny, but we down in the islands have not understood just how big a row a few people could make in this great country.

The Hawaiian village was "dark" last evening. So many members of the company were ill on account of the heat and overwork that performances could not be given. Business was resumed this evening. Ben Jones was quite sick for a couple of days, but is all right again.

On Labor Day there were 25,000 people in attendance on the exposition and all the buildings had crowds and the Midway attractions did big business. These Midway shows correspond, exactly, to the old "booths" that were an adjunct to markets and fairs in England a century or two ago. Many of them fall to reflect any credit on Omaha or the exposition.

John H. Wilson is the only man I

ever knew who was able to teach the Western Union Telegraph Company a trick, and he naturally refuses to teach it. John was in Chicago a few days ago and sent a telegram to one of the Hawaiians. He so handled the words that the actual sixty-four sent counted sixteen. None of the operators recognize the language and think the young man is using a cipher.

The head of the department that supplies the exposition grounds with 64,000 electric lights is "Harry" Rustin, aged 32. He is the brightest young American in this section. Mr. Rustin was this day engaged to take charge of the lighting for the Pan-American Exposition to be given at Buffalo, N. Y., next year. The Pan-American will be the closest approach to a Paris fair that this country has ever seen.

Ringling Brothers' Circus, the greatest that ever traveled, gave two performances here this week to audiences of 30,000 in the afternoon and 40,000 in the evening. One feature was fifteen trick elephants. Another was John O'Brien's act with sixty-four horses, including Silver King, the horse that cake-walks. You may be sure the town was circus crazy. The opening number was a spectacle: "Uncle Sam Freeing Cuba"; in the scene were 200 horses, 300 men, 8 full bands and enough red light and flags for a Dewey reception. The company had altogether 500 horses and 60 small ponies. Of course, the menagerie was complete. Ringling Brothers have not yet decided to visit the islands. The next big thing for Omaha is Buffalo Bill's show, with a representation of San Juan hill.

Bellstedt fairly outdid himself with his Labor Day concert. As a response to the third encore, or recall, tendered him for his cornet solo, he gave, in most realistic style, "The Strike of the Musicians." Nearly everybody was fooled. At first the men refused to play, standing up in their places in making speeches. Finally they did a little work in a half-hearted manner. Then they commenced to walk away. The police actually offered to interfere. The audience took sides, ignoring the break to be in dead earnest. In time Bellstedt was left alone and announced that to satisfy the audience that had gathered he would give a few cornet selections. He started up "Annie Laurie" as only Bellstedt can play a ballad. At the end of a few bars the whole band came marching back playing "Annie Laurie" and the crowd simply went wild.

Messrs. Lomax and Darlow of the Union Pacific, who have done so much to promote tourist travel to the islands, will not cease. They have faith in their plans and firmly believe that a large number of people from this section will visit the group if the possibilities and pleasures are made clear. Mr. Logan and myself have been invited to a conference on the subject. We have been questioned pretty closely already and I expect there is much more yet to answer.

Dudley Smith, secretary of the exposition, has promised to visit the islands next winter, and we are urging Dr. Geo. L. Miller, the president, to come along.

ED. T.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 6, 1899.

Honolulu is the capital and commercial center of the Hawaiian Islands. The business methods are a combination of American, English, German and Oriental with a distinctive local tinge or coloring. The country has a million dollars of its own issue of silver coined in 1883. Colonel Claus Spreckels furnished this and had the seigniorage and a percentage for profit. But finances are on the gold basis, with the United States yellow utterances as standard.

At the bank you have two accounts and gold is always one per cent premium; and foreign exchange, with the balance of trade not less than \$15,000,000 in favor of the islands, is one and one and a half per cent. The banks are: Bishop & Company, pioneer and private; Claus Spreckels, Wm. G. Irwin owner, private; Bank of Hawaii, limited, a corporation one year old; First American Bank, just established and to be the first national; Yokohama Specie Bank, branch of the big concern; Bishop & Company Savings, branch of town firm; a second Japanese bank, rival of Yokohama Specie; Postal Savings Bank, government. Then there are several building and loan associations, while a number of the wholesale houses, shipping and plantation agencies have what are practically banking departments. There are two big loan, trust and investment companies and a third is forming.

The Chinese, who are a considerable commercial factor, bank with the "foreign" establishments. These latter have men of all nationalities behind the counters and each one has in sight more good coin than I have seen altogether in a tour of the Omaha banks. A Chinese, Japanese or half-caste may attend you in your bank, and all these men are well equipped for their posts. Ho Foa, a Chinese boy with Bishop & Company, has just been gazetted by Mr. S. M. Damon, head of the house, to sign for the firm.

Financiering in Hawaii is on a large scale. Operations are of vast proportions. A plantation is too big an enterprise for one man or a small group of men to swing. Hence it is incorporated. The system is a success—such a marked and completely satisfactory success that every business of any account down there is incorporated, and up to date all companies have been honestly administered in the interest of the stockholders—not a single failure on record.

Great sums of money move. Every incoming steamer brings gold and silver from the mainland. When the plantations are grinding their cane the banks and the big wholesale houses

and agencies furnish the demand of thousands of dollars required for the sugar is shipped and the returns credited in New York or San Francisco or sent down. I have seen Bishop & Company, open in the morning with \$2,000,000 in cash in sight. All the other banks are also very strong. The new bank has a capital of \$1,000,000 and will increase it.

In Honolulu a man in any business that is a business is never presented with an account. The first or second day of the quarter a boy with a package of bills glides quietly into your place, runs over his bundle and throws yours into a box on the counter that is labeled "bills." Along about the end of the first or the beginning of the second week in the quarter the auditors go over the bills, cash is secured from the bank and your clerk or "boy" salutes forth with, over his shoulder, a bag containing the accounts and the money. In this way everyone is settled with everyone else in a day or two. These boys are not guarded any more than are the carts of money wheeled to and from the wharves, up to the government treasury or between the banks.

The men who have money in the islands have faith in the country and its remarkably rich industries, marvelous resources and matchless possibilities. The amount of "outside" capital in the enterprises of the country is absurdly, almost incredibly small. "Absentee landlordism" is not yet a feature. Cane, rice, banana, pineapple and coffee plantations, the scores of sailing vessels and steamers, the fertilizer works, the electric railway, the steam railways, the telephone, the electric light and cold storage plants, the ice-making plant, the rice mills, the various factories, the marine railway, the great iron works and foundries are all owned by men of the islands. "Outside" capital is just beginning to come in. It is "following the flag," commercial and political stability and permanency having been guaranteed when the Stars and Stripes went up on Aug. 12 of last year, and when the United States happily secured the richest, prettiest, pleasantest and in every way most valuable piece of territory yet attached to the thirteen original colonies.

Hawaii is forging ahead by leaps and bounds. Exports and imports are increasing by millions for the quarters. But it is not a "new" or frontier country. It had a civilization, a culture and a commerce years before any of the trans-Mississippi area was occupied. But there is money to be made there with money.

The business men of the whole country back from the Pacific coast must awaken to realization of the imperial trading empire in the lands in and beyond the great gentle ocean. There are millions upon millions of people out there wanting to buy your products or exchange for them.

ED TOWSE.

President Hawaiian Commission Great American Exposition, 1899.

RIVAL RAILWAYS.

After Waterfront Locations in
Hilo Harbor.

The meeting of the Executive Council yesterday was taken up with the discussion of the application of the Hilo Railway Company for a waterfront terminal on the Hilo harbor. W. O. Smith, who appeared for the Kohala & Hilo Railway Company, announced that the corporation had acquired a sub-lease from the Walakea Sugar Company of a piece of land on the Hilo harbor and Walaloa river covering the waterfront from the fish ponds at the head of the river to Coconut Island, and stated that it had been obtained for the protection of the company, as it had been ascertained the other company was endeavoring to procure considerable frontage on the harbor from the Government.

The Hilo Railway people pressed for an immediate decision on their application, but the Council took the matter under advisement.

ANOTHER YACHT RACE.

Gladys and La Paloma Will Race
to Lahaina and Back.

The next exciting event of importance will be the race between La Paloma and the Gladys next Saturday. The course will be to Lahaina and return and with our usual channel weather it will be a good test of the comparative sailing qualities of the two yachts in rough water. La Paloma has a great advantage in size but Captain Hobron has unbending confidence in the sea going qualities of the Gladys and the race is apt to be a warm one.

NOT THE WISEST WAY.

It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. It costs but a trifle as compared with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

LATE NEWS NOTES

General Items From All
Over the World.

New Dungeon Discovered Under
the Old Tower of London—Illuminating Railway Tunnel.

Thirty varieties of poplar trees grow in Cuba.

The common earthworm promulgates disease among animals.

Lord Kelvin contemplates immediate retirement from the chair of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

A certain kind of paper is made from seaweed which is so transparent that it may be used as a substitute for glass for windows.

An edition of the "Pilgrim's Progress," translated into Chinese, represents Christian with a shaved head and a pigtail.

The female attendants at a Chinese wedding are usually selected for their ugliness, so that the bride's beauty may be enhanced by contrast.

Sir Alexander Armstrong, who has just died, spent no less than five continuous years in the Arctic regions, searching for Sir John Franklin.

The Church of Our Savior, in Moscow, is one of the costliest church edifices in the world. Four million dollars were spent on its construction.

A dispatch from Rome says that the Pope has ordered the fusion of all the clerical banks in Rome, which will, in future, constitute a single official bank.

Rings set with valuable stones should always be taken off when washing the hands, for the constant use of soap is apt to discolor the gems and loosen the settings.

A Russian school has been established at Peking. Instruction will be given in the Russian language, with a view to the subsequent employment of the students as interpreters and translators in Manchuria.

A lady in Columbus, Ohio, refuses to pay for a piano on the ground that the agent forced her to buy it by first hypnotizing her. Thirty-four piano dealers throughout the country are eager to employ that agent.

Mr. Eugen d'Albert's new opera, "Gaius," will be produced at the Royal Opera House at Berlin next season, shortly after Herr Siegfried Wagner's "Barenhauser," the first performance of which is fixed for a date in November.

The writer of "Two Little Girls in Blue" and other popular songs has died in a New York hospital. Charles Graham, despite the world-wide fame of his songs, rarely received over \$10 for his productions, and made a very scanty living. He died destitute.

The subscriptions to the Wesleyan Twentieth Century Fund promised throughout British Methodism amount to a total of 662,488 guineas. Of the 814 circuits all save twelve have definitely stated the minimum sums they will raise, and the total amount so far actually paid in is \$71,114 19s. 1d.

It is asserted that liquid air has 20 times the explosive force of dynamite. During experiments at Vienna, in the firing of cannon, the liquid air was exploded by an electric spark, and the results were extremely satisfactory. No heat was developed in the guns, and the range of the projectiles was much increased.

A novel way of illuminating a railway tunnel has been devised in Paris. Reflectors throw the light from many electric lamps sixteen feet above the rails to the side of the tunnel, where it is again reflected by burnished tin, a soft and agreeable light. The trains automatically turn the current on and off on entering and leaving the tunnel.

The workmen who are excavating at the Tower of London have discovered a dungeon under the White Tower to which the entrance seems to have been by a shaft down which the prisoner would be lowered into the cell. The walls reek with moisture, and the floor is covered with mud. The subterranean passage was, it is supposed, filled in by the orders of James I., who, after the gunpowder plot, did not like the idea of a subway in such close proximity to the Royal Palace, then standing near the White Tower.

VOLCANO MAN CONVICTED.

W. H. Marshall Gets Six Months
Imprisonment for Libel.

In the Police Court yesterday morning W. H. Marshall appeared to answer the charge of libel in the first degree, the alleged libel consisting of the publication in a sheet called The Volcano of a scurrilous article on the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The defendant's attorneys demanded a jury trial, which the court ruled as inadmissible under the law relating to District Courts. The prosecution then introduced evidence to prove that the defendant was the author of the libel. The defense put on no witnesses, and after considerable argument by the attorneys on both sides the court sentenced the defendant to six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

An appeal was at once noted to the Circuit Court, whereupon the court fixed the defendant's bail at \$1,000. A motion to reduce the amount to \$500 was negatived by the court.

H. M. Ayres, one of the witnesses of the case, was imprisoned for three hours for contempt of court in appearing on the witness-stand with a cigar in his mouth.

At midnight Marshall had not succeeded in procuring the necessary bail to secure his release.

A HONOLULU MAN

Talks of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

When an incident like the following occurs here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. The public statement of a reputable citizen living in this city leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in America?

Does your back or side ache so that it is hard to stand straight? Do you have headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, or shortness of breath? Evil forebodings, or unsteady sleep? Are your eyelids distended or feet and ankles swollen and have you lost flesh? Are the secretions from the kidneys thick, dark colored, and do they deposit a sediment? Kidney disease is insidious and if you have any of these symptoms, you should treat them at once. Delay may mean you can't be cured.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Colton Clayton, who was injured several weeks ago by falling over a pile of sewer pipe on Alakea street, is still suffering severely from the accident. He is confined to his rooms at the Penhallow House, on Beretania street.

Down Again

In prices is the market for
flour and feed, and we follow
it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay,
Feed or Grain, at the Right
Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

GIVEN AWAY!

OR NEARLY SO.

OIL!
OIL!
OIL!

For a few days, I will sell the
famous "Nye's" Sperm Oil at 10
Cents a bottle

Will Not Gum Your
Machine.

L. F. Prescott
Fort Street, near Hotel.

Dealer in Sewing Machines.

Castle & Cooke,
LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Etow Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted
to cure General
Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints.
Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30
years. In boxes of 44, each of all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland
Chemical Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Nothing
So Bracing
—AS—
PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by
HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
SOLE AGENTS.



POWELL'S
BALSAM OF ANISEED
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE REMEDY
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL
THROAT AFFECTIONS, IS UNMATCHED.

UNQUALIFIED TESTIMONIALS.
THE DEAR OF WESTMINSTER'S "Evening News" writes:—
"I think it is an invaluable medicine for members of my
profession, and have always recommended it to my
patients and colleagues."

LICHT, BRONCH, ETC., the eminent doctor writes:—
"I think it is an invaluable medicine for members of my
profession, and have always recommended it to my
patients and colleagues."

COSENS THE PRILEM. IMMEDIATELY.
I NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY BELIEVED.
SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH
BOTTLE.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Electrician, Road,
London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1894.
SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING
THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT USE
THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH,
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS
THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW
ZEALAND, AND CAFE COLONIES.
Bottles 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L'D.
BENSON, SMITH & CO.
HOBSON DRUG CO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-American
Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-American S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

A NOBLE CONGRESS

Called to Meet in London
Next Year.

Fourth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire and its Scope.

The London Chamber of Commerce has sent the following circular to commercial associations throughout the Empire:

The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, who were responsible for the organization of the three Congresses of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire held in 1886, 1889, and 1890, have recently decided to proceed with the organization of a similar congress to be held towards the end of June next year. This date is selected as likely to be suitable to the convenience of a large number of colonial merchants and traders, who, it is expected, will be attending the Paris exhibition in 1900, and I am therefore to invite your association to co-operate in this congress. A representative organizing committee has been formed, and at its meeting on June 7th, approved of the following list of topics as likely to afford material for discussion at the congress:

- (1) Commercial relations between the mother country and her colonies and dependencies.
- (2) Intercolonial trade relations.
- (3) Foreign and colonial bounties.
- (4) Foreign competition.
- (5) Boards of labor conciliation and arbitration.
- (6) Codification of the commercial law of the Empire.
- (7) Bills of exchange: uniform procedure.
- (8) Bills of lading reform.
- (9) Commercial education.
- (10) The decimal system of weights, measures and currency.
- (11) Light dues.
- (12) Railways; light railways; railway communication with India and the East.
- (13) Secret commissions.
- (14) Arbitration for international disputes.
- (15) Imperial trademarks registration and patent laws.
- (16) Cable communication; construction, rates, codes.
- (17) Steamship communication; rates, subsidies, war risks, insurance.
- (18) Closer connection between Governments and Chambers of Commerce by establishment of commercial advisory or consultative councils, home and colonial.
- (19) Supply of Government publications to Chambers of Commerce and mutual interchange of documents.
- (20) Representation of United Kingdom in colonies and in other parts of the Empire for the promotion of mutual trade.
- (21) Appointment of an Imperial Council to consider commercial questions of Imperial interest.
- (22) Copyright.
- (23) Municipal trading.

It is not intended that the foregoing list should be exhaustive of the questions to be considered by the congress, but that it should only be regarded as suggestive of suitable matters for consideration. I am therefore to request that you will inform me, at the earliest possible moment, whether your association approves of these subjects being brought forward, and if so (a) whether your association desires to submit any special resolutions thereon, and (b) what suggestions, if any, you have to make as additions to the program of business? Invitations similar to this have been forwarded to the whole of the associations whose names are appended hereto, and in the event of your being aware of the existence of a Chamber of Commerce or similar commercial association not included in the list, in any part of the Empire (and especially in your neighborhood), I am to ask you to be good enough to kindly transmit an indication of its style and address to me, by an early mail, in order that the organizing committee may consider the desirability of extending an invitation to such bodies. It will materially assist the organizing committee if you will, without taking any decision as to your association bringing forward any special subject or resolution before the congress, kindly inform me at your earliest convenience, and, if possible, not later than October next, as to the decision of your association in regard to this invitation to be represented at the congress. A communication of any subjects or resolutions recommended by your association can follow subsequently, upon which I shall have an opportunity of communicating further with you, although, in view of the wide distribution of the invited bodies, it is desirable that the organizing committee should be in possession of information as to the subjects likely to be brought forward for consideration at least three months before the meeting of the congress. I would point out that in order to add to the importance and representativeness of the congress, it is desirable that each colonial association should, as far as possible, delegate at least one or two residential colonists to represent them, the nomination of London merchants being, as far as possible, avoided, in order to more fully effect the object of the congress, which is to bring into personal contact representatives of the colonies and representative commercial men of the mother country.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,
KENRIC B. MURRAY,
Secretary.

PEARL HARBOR LANDS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, have been consulting re-

directed by Congress. An unexpected and serious obstacle to the execution of the project has been encountered in the shape of refractory real estate holders.

Having exhausted all other proper methods, the officials have determined now to proceed to acquire the necessary lands through condemnation proceedings, having satisfied themselves that this can be accomplished through the Hawaiian laws as they stand today.

Suit to Quiet Title.

L. L. McCandless has brought an action to quiet title against Samuel Andrews. Plaintiff claims he is the owner of and entitled in fee to two-sevenths, undivided, of that certain tract of land situate at Waiānae, Island of Oahu. Defendant on the other hand claims to be the sole owner of the land and denies all title of the plaintiff therein. Plaintiff asks that the title to the said land may be quieted and that he be decreed to be the owner of two-sevenths thereof. The case goes on the November calendar.

STARS WIN AGAIN

Hilo Boys Beaten Badly
This Time.Score Was Thirteen to Three in
Favor of Honolulu Team—Boys
Were Well Treated

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The steamer Helene was reported off Diamond Head about 5 o'clock last evening flying a new flag. This bore the figures "11-8, 13-3," which, being interpreted, meant that the Stars baseball team had won against the Hilo nines by the scores enumerated.

The first game has already been fully reported in these columns; the second, which was played on Saturday afternoon, was virtually a walkover for the Honolulu boys, the Hilo nine only scoring in the third innings, when they made three runs.

The teams were made up as follows: Stars—Gorman, c; Jackson, p; Davis, 1b; Moore, 2b; Thompson, ss; Price, 3b; Holt, lf; Kiley, cf; McLean, rf. Hilo—Easton, c; Brown, p; Supe, 1b; Rowland, 2b; Kalman, ss; Marshall, 3b; Brush, lf; Soule, cf; Josiah, rf.

Moore and Easton were captains of the teams respectively and the umpires were Judge C. K. Wilder and I. Schoen. James H. Thompson, the shortstop of the Stars nine, said last night:

"The second game was played on Saturday afternoon commencing at 2:30. The weather was delightful and there was a large crowd of spectators present. The Stars scored one each in the first, second and third, then five, then three, and two more ones. The Hilo nine made their three runs in the third. The game was a very pleasant one but too one-sided to be interesting. 'The Hilo nine are anxious to come to Honolulu and play a series of games but nothing definite has been decided except that they are to come some time.'"

"We have nothing but praise and thanks for the way we were treated in Hilo," added Mr. Thompson, "the citizens did everything possible to make our stay pleasant and we just had a splendid time from beginning to end—barring the rain. On Saturday night the Hilo team gave us a dinner at the Hilo Hotel by way of farewell. The members of both teams were present with a few invited guests, between thirty and forty in all. It was a very enjoyable affair."

The Stars nine went on board the Helene on Sunday evening at 10:30 but did not leave Hilo until 1:30 Monday morning. At Kawaihae ninety head of cattle were taken on board for the Leper Settlement, which accounts for the steamer's tardy arrival here.

EX-QUEEN LILUOKALANI.

Has Decided to Live Permanently
in Washington.

Paris has long been the asylum for dethroned royalties, but her younger sister on this side of the water bids fair to rival that proud city in this regard, and has already many princelings and one queen to her credit. Liluokalani, formerly monarch of the Sandwich Islands, has finally decided to establish herself permanently at the American capital, and, although her heart often longs for Hawaii, her Highness will spend the rest of her life in Washington, where the legislators of the country will occasionally hear from her regarding the wrongs she has suffered at the hands of an ungrateful country and through the condescension of Uncle Sam.

Queen "Lili" as she is irreverently called here, has not surrendered her royal prerogatives without a struggle, and still insists upon the ceremony that surrounded her when she was on the throne. No one is allowed to sit when she is in the room until he receives a signal from her to do so; she is invariably addressed by her attendants and friends as "Your Majesty"; those who neglect this title being angrily reproached for so doing, and everyone is expected to back from her presence—Washington correspondence of New York Tribune.

Hives are a terrible torment to the

PHILIPPINE SUGAR

Expert Says Industry Is
Hazardous Now.Lieutenant John Koster Denies That He Made
an Investigation in Manila for Claus
Spreckels.

The "American," published at Manila August 14, contained the following:

Claus Spreckels, the "Sugar King," contemplates investing some of his surplus capital in the Philippines, and the commencement of operations on his part is likely to stir up things commercially. Spreckels' investments will probably be influenced by the report which Lieutenant John A. Koster, the Adjutant of the California Heavy Artillery, takes home with him. Lieutenant Koster's father, John L. Koster, a well known millionaire of San Francisco, is largely interested in the enterprises of which Spreckels is the head, and their partnership has been in existence over thirty years. Both the senior Koster and his son are very close friends of the big sugar manufacturer, and Spreckels places great confidence in Lieutenant Koster's judgment.

It is stated that one of the first schemes which Spreckels may engage in is the erection of a mammoth ice factory and cold storage warehouse in or near Manila. During the time he was stationed in Cavite Lieutenant Koster figured considerably on this undertaking, and looked around not a little for the best available location. No contracts have been let, nor is it positively known that the site has been purchased, but if the plans already formulated materialize, it is thought that the projected ice factory and cold storage plant will be laid before next February.

It is also probable that Spreckels will be interested in the proposed line of steamships from San Francisco to Manila.

Lieutenant Koster said recently: "I did not represent Mr. Spreckels in any capacity while I was in the Philippines, but I made casual inquiries into several business propositions. My father wrote me to watch for good business opportunities, and I did so."

"I found nothing enticing in sugar prospects and in fact came to the conclusion that the industry would be too hazardous to undertake. There are, however, many good chances in Manila for business men who have or can control a moderate amount of capital."

"Mr. Spreckels knew all about sugar prospects in all the South Sea Islands long before the war broke out, and he had no occasion to seek further information. The article in the 'American' is a surmise based on a casual remark that Mr. Spreckels might invest in the islands if good prospects were in sight. I have not made any reports on anything to anybody."

A NEW PLANTATION.

The Island of Oahu is to have another sugar plantation and it is to be located near the present one at Waiānae. It is understood that a deal of some magnitude, of which the establishment of this new plantation will be the outcome, was closed last week. The deal includes the transfer of the Waiānae leaseholds held by John Emmeluth, which have been freely mentioned of late, and also the Holt Estate property. As understood, the actual ownership of the property has changed from one or two parties represented originally by Mr. Emmeluth to a syndicate organized by Dr. A. E. Nichols. A formal transfer from Mr. Emmeluth has not been made so far as shown by the records, but it is said that in a short time the property will be conveyed direct to the corporation that will actually take it over from the syndicate.

Over 2,000 acres have already been cleared ready for the steam plows which are ordered and are to be delivered in January. Meanwhile more than one hundred acres have been plowed and the planting of cane for seed is being rapidly pushed.

This proposition will not be floated in the usual way, but will be handled as a close corporation.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va.

I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va. Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale

CUTICURA
FOR THE
HAIR

LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purest of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. PORTER, DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Exp., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," a 64-page book, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

—DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, <A> FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dried Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

Ship
Chandlery.

Do You Ever Need Any?

We have all sizes of Manila Rope up to 6½ in. Sisal Rope to 2 in. Wire Ropes to 4 in. Seizing Wire, Marlin, Spun yarn, House-line, Hambroline, Ratline, and lots of other Lines even to Cod Line and Lead Lines.

All sorts of galvanized ship and boat hardware such as Cleats, Chocks, Rowlocks, Turnbuckles, Shackles, Ringbolts, Eyebolts, Chains and Anchors, Lead for keels and Trucks for mast heads and about everything that is needed between these two points

Can Be Found At
E. O. HALL & SON,
—LIMITED.—

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTSJ. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO.;WILHELM OF MADDEBURG IN-
SURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA.SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL
UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

T. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance 2,200,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 42,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.
£18,969,969.

1. Authorized Capital—£2,000,000
Subscribed £750,000
Paid up Capital £67,500 0 0

2. Fire Funds 2,785,459 7 11
3. Life and Annuity Funds 10,897,009 11 11

£18,969,969 5 10

Revenue Fire Branch 1,500,000 8 8
Revenue Life and Annuity 1,415,292 18 8
Branches £2,915,292 8 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.RUBBER STAMPS
AND
STEREOTYPES

